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that the author had repeated her previous definition of case work presented in 1915 instead of this new definition so unceremoniously deprived of its supporting pillars. The definition apparently substitutes a part for the whole; it is a sort of sociological synecdoche, for no doubt the development of personality is an important function of social case work.

The field of social case work is carefully circumscribed by the author and due recognition is given to the importance of other forms of social work. In fact so much caution is exercised, so often is the term "mass action" used and the pretensions of social case work repressed, that a much better understanding of each other by the various groups of social workers will inevitably follow. The value of social case work, both to group work and to social research, might have been further stressed.

The reader realizes that a new day has dawned when he glimpses such statements as, "it is perilously easy for case workers to assume a rather selfish autocratic rôle." "A man can become so weakened by unfavorable conditions that it is impossible for him to want progressively." "What man does for himself counts for more toward his permanent well-being than the things that are done for him." "The most successful social work policies are.....(also) the fullest possible participation of the client in all plans."

The author wisely says that an intelligent person with tact and good will might perform any one of a long list of tasks but only a trained person would succeed with a combination of these services—a statement which gives vitality to the demand for trained workers. The challenge to the student of heredity to make an equally thorough study of the mental and social life of man is most pertinent. The latter part of the book deals with several concrete forms of social case work, such as those relating to the home, the school, the workshop, the hospital and the court. There is also an appreciation of the possibilities of government as a case work agency.

G. B. MANGOLD.

NEW BOOKS

BOYLE, J. E. *Rural problems in the United States*. The national social science series. (Chicago: McClurg. 1921. Pp. 142. \$1.)

Professor Boyle emphasizes in this book the point of view that a community can know itself and can make certain very definite choices which will affect its well-being. He believes that what the farmer really needs is definite and constructive thinking and inspiration that leads to self-help and that it is an illusion that legislation can cure all the economic and social ills of the farmer. In various chapters are discussed such questions as the food-supply, rural conditions and rural needs, the rural home, the rural school, the country church, the country store, the country bank, the country newspaper, and farm and home

bureaus. The soul of the rural community is considered in the final chapter. The various problems are treated in an interesting and suggestive way and the conclusions advanced are based on sound economic and practical knowledge.

GEORGE M. JANES.

CLOPPER, E. N. *Rural child welfare*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. 355. \$3.)

COTTON, H. A. *The defective, delinquent, and insane; the relation of focal infections to their causation, treatment, and prevention*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. xvi, 201.)

CRANE, C. D. *Tobacco an assassin of liberty; the whole story*. (Dayton, O.: Author, box 724. 1921. Pp. 127. 50c.)

DARBY, J. E. *Jesus an economic mediator; God's remedy for industrial and international ills*. (New York: Revell. 1922. Pp. 256. \$1.50.)

ELLWOOD, C. A. *The reconstruction of religion*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922.)

EMERSON, G. *The new frontier: a study of the American liberal spirit, its frontier origin, and its application to modern problems*. (New York: Holt. 1920. Pp. xii, 314.)

Contains chapters on "Public opinion and the industrial problem," and "The need for fifty million capitalists."

FASSETT, C. M. *Assets of the ideal city*. (New York: Crowell. 1922. Pp. xv, 177. \$1.50.)

Contains chapters on public utilities, transportation, and health.

FINNEY, R. L. *Causes and cures for social unrest*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922. \$2.50.)

GILLETTE, J. M. *Rural sociology*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922.)

HAYES, A. W. *Rural community organization*. (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. 1921. Pp. 128. \$1.50.)

"This study is an attempt to arrive at the proper local unit which lends itself to comprehensive community organization." "In a discussion of rural organization and allied fields the lack of a central guiding policy becomes evident." These two sentences, the opening words of the preface and the first chapter respectively, show at once the author's purpose and the limitations which have characterized work of this kind in the past.

In searching for a red thread running through, or perhaps it might better be said running around, a country community, Dr. Hayes considers the trade area, the small school district, the consolidated school, and ways and means of organization. Very noticeably the author holds the belief that community problems are to be worked out around the school as a nucleus.

B. H. H.

HEALY, W. *The practical value of scientific study of juvenile delinquents*. Children's Bureau pub. no. 96. (Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, Supt. Docs. 1922. Pp. 31.)

HORWOOD, M. P. *Public health surveys; what they are, how to make them, how to use them*. (New York: Wiley. 1921. Pp. xxii, 403. \$4.50.)

JACOB, C. L., compiler. *Bibliography on vocational guidance; a selected*

list of vocational guidance references for teachers. Federal Board for Vocational Education, bull. no. 66. (Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, Supt. Docs. 1921. Pp. 35.)

KOLB, J. H. *Rural primary groups: a study of agricultural neighborhoods.* Research bull. 51. (Madison, Wis.: Univ. of Wisconsin, Agri. Experiment Sta. 1921. Pp. 81.)

LE BON, G. *The world in revolt. A psychological study of our times.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. 256. \$4.)

For exposition and interpretation of world perplexities, psychology is overworked. Dr. Le Bon found many grateful readers for his methods as applied to *crowds*. But five years ago, in an atmosphere dangerously inflamed, he explained to us the psychology of the Great War, obviously a far more hazardous task. The author was generous in this, that he did not acquit western peoples from some share of guilt. His use of "mysticism" made this and many another difficulty easy. Mysticism carries our race ideals. It is far more powerful than the flickering processes of reasoning. Kultur was such an ideal to the Germans.

In the present volume, which is a "study of our times" this mystical factor is so incessantly on hand as to excite misgivings in the friendliest reader.

We are told that "the majority of political, military, economic or social questions belong to the province of psychology. Statesmen, generals and manufacturers even invoke its services daily." We learn that while psychology was very uncertain in the past, the science now "becomes capable of throwing light on the most difficult problems." The World War, in fact, was a vast laboratory of experimental psychology. While raising no objection to this claim, it is disconcerting to have this mystical handy-man so constantly on the job. Five times on a single page (p. 15) we read of "mystic forces," "mystic ideals," "mystic influences," "mystic illusions," and the like.

Elsewhere we have "the mystic ideal of hegemony," "mystic propaganda," "mystic forces," on page 85. "Mystic logic" does service at the very point where we want anything in the world except "the mystic." Our hesitation at this appeal seems further justified by the fact that the author's more distinctive "points," suggestions, or proposals, as well as the main criticisms, have become very familiar to us through writers like Brailsford, Angell, Lowes, Dickinson, Russell, and others, who instruct us quite as well in simpler ways.

The volume falls into seven books: The Mental Evolution of the People; Conflicting Principles in Modern Warfare; Influence of Psychological Factors in Battle; The Propagation of Beliefs and the Orientation of Opinions; The New Revolutionary Tempest; Political Illusions of Today; Political Disorganization of Europe. There is much acute criticism of the Great State idea, but singularly little constructive suggestion about measures necessary to the creation and maintenance of smaller communities. He notes the disastrous inefficiency of the government control of railways in the United States during the war: "They were then ruined and almost bankrupt," as if railway authorities and banking interests before the war were without their share of blame in this unhappy result.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

LINDEMAN, E. C. *The community; an introduction to the study of community leadership and organization.* (New York: Y. M. C. A. Press. 1921. Pp. ix, 222.)

MACGARR, L. *The rural community.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. 236.)

MUIR, R. *Liberalism and industry: towards a better social order.* (Boston: Houghton. 1921. Pp. xii, 208. \$1.75.)

"Liberalism is a habit of mind, a point of view, a way of looking at things," says Mr. Muir. Therefore the attitude of the English liberal must be restated with every great change in political and industrial conditions. Mr. Muir does not attempt to formulate a definite program of action, but he does define clearly the ends and ideals of liberals in the period of reconstruction. It is a point of view which reflects the enlightened self interest of the middle-class business and professional man. We are not surprised to learn that the liberal favors a wide distribution of capital ownership, anti-trust legislation, free trade and general efficiency in administration. In America, however, the advocacy of industrial councils for the control of industry, nationalization of natural monopolies, land value taxation, and income taxes graduated up to 75 per cent, would be looked upon as radical rather than liberal.

G. B. L. ARNER.

ODUM, H. W. *Attainable standards in municipal programs. Report of first regional conference of Town and County Administration.* (Chapel Hill, N. C.: Univ. of North Carolina, Extension Div. 1921. Pp. 130. 60c.)

OGAWA, G. *Conscription system in Japan.* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. 245.)

PETTIGREW, R. F. *Triumphant plutocracy.* (New York: Rand Book Store. 1922. \$1.)

TOOPS, H. A. *Trade tests in education.* (New York: Teachers College, Columbia Univ. 1921. Pp. 118. \$1.50.)

WEBB, S. and WEBB, B. *English prisons under local government.* (New York: Longmans, Green. 1922.)

WILSON, J. *The labor movement and the church.* (Boston: Stratford Co. 1922. Pp. 73. \$1.50.)

WINSLOW, L. L. *Elementary industrial arts.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xiv, 335. \$1.20.)

WOOFER, T. J., JR. and FISHER, I., editors. *Coöperation in southern communities; suggested activities for county and city inter-racial committees.* (Atlanta, Ga.: Commission on Inter-racial Coöperation. 1921. Pp. 66.)

ZIMAND, S. *Modern social movements.* (New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1921. Pp. 260. \$1.80.)

Contains summaries and bibliographies on trade unionism, the coöperative movement, copartnership, national industrial councils, the Plumb plan, the single tax, socialism, guild socialism, syndicalism, bolshevism, and anarchism.

American Child Hygiene Association, eleventh annual meeting, St. Louis,

1920. (Baltimore, Md.: Association, 1211 Cathedral St. 1921. Pp. 440.)
- Eye conservation in industry; part of the study of waste in industry conducted under the auspices of the Federated American Engineering Societies.* (New York: Eye Sight Conservation Council of America, Times Bldg. 1921. Pp. 29. 25c.)
- English prisons today: being the report of the Prison System Enquiry Committee.* (New York: Longmans, Green. 1922. \$8.50.)
- Maternity and child care in selected rural areas of Mississippi.* Child welfare series, no. 5. (Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, Supt. Docs. 1922.)
- Physical and vocational rehabilitation of disabled men and women who are seriously injured while under the protection of the Workmen's Compensation law of Oregon.* (Portland, Oregon: State Industrial Accident Commission. 1922. Pp. 31.)
- Seventh annual report of the City Planning Board.* (Boston: City Planning Bd. 1921. Pp. 29.)
- State-wide social service in Massachusetts.* (Boston: Dept. of Public Welfare. 1921. Pp. 11.)
- Whittier social case history manual.* Research bull. no. 10. (Whittier, Calif.: California Bureau of Juvenile Research, Whittier State School. 1921. Pp. 98. 25c.)

Insurance and Pensions

NEW BOOKS

- CAHILL, J. C. and JONES, B. *Negligence and compensation cases annotated, with pleadings and forms.* Vol. XX. (Chicago: Callaghan. 1921. Pp. xlii, 1050.)
- COX, R. L. *National health in the life insurance mirror.* Address delivered at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. (New York: Author, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 1922. Pp. 12.)
- GIRARD, J. *Éléments d'assurances: incendie, vie, accidents.* (Paris: Dulac Frères, Lib. des Assurances, 8, Rue Lamartine. 1921.)
- HOBBS, C. W. *The powers of casualty insurance companies.* Address delivered before the one hundred and sixty-first meeting of the Insurance Society of New York. (Boston: Commissioner of Insurance. 1922. Pp. 11.)
- MANES, A. *Versicherungs-Staatsbetrieb im Ausland. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Sozialisierung.* Third edition. (Berlin: Sigismund. 1919. Pp. 128. 4.80 M.)

This, the third edition of Professor Manes' book on the nationalization of insurance, was written as an answer to the claim that insurance in all its branches was "ripe" for taking over by the state and for creating a national monopoly of the institution. The study covers the experience of all countries of the world and reviews the results secured in conducting state insurance in life, accident, transportation, fire, hail, cattle, industrial,